

THE ADAIR COUNTY NEWS.

VOLUME 5

COLUMBIA, ADAIR COUNTY, KENTUCKY WEDNESDAY MARCH 12 1902.

NUMBER 18.

POST OFFICE DIRECTORY

J. M. Russell, Postmaster.
Office hours, weekdays 7:30 a. m. to 5:30 p. m.
COURT DIRECTORY.

Circuit Court.—Three sessions a year—Third Monday in January, third Monday in May and third Monday in September.
Circuit Judge.—W. W. Jones.
Commonwealth's Attorney.—N. H. W. Aaron.
Sheriff.—F. W. Miller.
Clerk.—Jas. H. Coffey.

County Court.—First Monday in each month.
Judge.—T. A. Murrell.
County Attorney.—Jas. G. Garrett, Jr.
Clerk.—T. B. Stultz.
Assessor.—E. W. Burton.
Surveyor.—R. T. McCaffree.
School Supt.—W. D. Jones.
Coroner.—C. M. Russell.

City Court.—Regular court, second Monday in each month.
Judge.—J. W. Atkins.
Clerk.—Gordon Montgomery.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BURNSVILLE ST. CHURCH.—Rev. T. P. Walton, pastor. Services second and fourth Sundays in each month. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. every Sabbath. Prayer meeting every Wednesday night.

METHODIST.

BURNSVILLE ST. CHURCH.—Rev. W. P. Gordon, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Thursday night.

BAPTIST.

CAMPBELLVILLE ST. CHURCH.—Rev. W. B. Cave, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Tuesday night.

CHRISTIAN.

CAMPBELLVILLE ST. CHURCH.—Rev. Z. T. Williams, pastor. Services first Sunday in each month. Sunday-school every Sabbath at 9 a. m. Prayer meeting Wednesday night.

LODGES.

MASONIC.

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 56, F. and A. M.—Regular meeting in their hall, over bank, on Friday night or before the full moon in each month.
Jas. Garrett, Jr., W. M.
G. A. Kemp, Sec'y.
COLUMBIA CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 7. Meets Friday night after full moon.
Jas. Garrett, Jr., H. P.
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Old Fashioned Democracy.

Among the significant sentiments which were offered on the occasion of the celebration of the birthday of Samuel J. Tilden by the Democrats of Brooklyn none was more cogent and opportune than that sent by Hon. Richard Olney, ex-secretary of state.

After paying deserved tribute to the personal character of the grand old "Sage of Greystone," Mr. Olney stated the four great principles of American democracy which were the gospels of Mr. Tilden's faith and patriotism. They sound with seductive familiarity to those who lived in the activities of a generation ago and who followed with enthusiasm the banner of that "Coeur de Lion" of the defiant and victorious Democracy of 1876. They sound like slogans of hope to those who are yet devoted to the creed of the fathers and who believe that the day of decision is near at hand when Democracy or Imperialism must be master of the helm of the nation.

"Government only by consent of the governed" is the first and dominant principle which Mr. Olney mentions. That principle was involved in the Titanic contest which Mr. Tilden led against the hosts of republicanism while yet South Carolina and Louisiana were held in leash to the radical machine by military power and their legislatures organized and guarded by federal bayonets. The Democrats won the battle, but Mr. Tilden failed to secure the presidency. Nevertheless by that verdict of the American masses the bayonets-bolstered governments of aliens and semi-barbs went by the board and vanished into infamy.

That principle is again on trial before the American people. Now it is not an issue in any state, although the Crumplepackers would have made it such if they could, but it concerns the peoples whom Providence has delivered into our keeping. It concerned Porto Rico until fear made the imperialists release her. Now it concerns the Philippines. As to them the case is anomalous in our history and requires unique treatment in order that this great American principle may be vindicated and sustained. The Philippines are in our hands to be cared for in their present necessities and prepared for the enjoyment of those liberties for which they have yearned and struggled so long. To loose them now to their own weak devices and to the greed of the nations that are eager for their possession would be to shut out from them every hope of ultimate independence. It is our duty, on the contrary, to take counsel with and for them, in order that they may meanwhile enjoy the largest measures of freedom for which they are fitted under our American system and control, to the final end of letting them decide in due time whether they will remain a part of this great and free republic, or whether they will try the perilous experiment of an independent government.

With the propositions that the Democratic party can make to them under these principles we believe they will cheerfully accept our tutelage and before it is ended give their enthusiastic consent to become members of this nation.

"No taxation without representation nor except for the actual needs of the government" is the second great tenet to which we are recalled. The mere statement of it enforces upon the understanding of every sane American the tremendous opposition it presents to the whole scheme of taxation championed and enforced by the republican party. It strikes a full front blow upon the torso of the Goliath of the protectionist Philippines. It denies the validity of the whole partiality rule by which the many are burdened with taxation to enrich classes and sections. It denounces the robbery of the people through the insidious indirect levies of tariff-inflated prices for the necessities of life that colossal fortunes may come to favored parasites and amazing surpluses be built up and looted for campaign purposes.

There is no party to which the masses of the people can look for relief from these schemes and the establishment of just taxation except the Democratic party. It must and will adhere to this cardinal doctrine of equality of burdens and the collection from labor of no more than is needed to operate an economical free government.

"Personal liberty and freedom of speech limited only by that order which is heaven's first law" is the third declaration. It is democratic to

the core and one needs but read the story of the Philippines of today to recall the suppressions of presses in Cuba and San Juan and Manila by military satraps in recent years to feel the necessity for a reaffirmation of that cardinal doctrine by the American people. The democratic party alone offers them that opportunity.

"Equal opportunities under government for all, without favoritism for either individuals or classes" The reading of that diamond-faceted drama of democracy is enough to commend it to every patriot in the union who feels resistance to the programme of favoritism, of trust-building, of yielding power to wealth and corporations, of making hewers of wood and drawers of waters of the humble citizens everywhere, that has been pursued by the republican party in recent years. It is the essence of democracy and of true Americanism. Never in the country's history was it more needful to reestablish that doctrine than in these perilous times of Dingleyism and government by syndicates and trusts.

These pillar principles of popular government are not latter-day inventions, nor the property of any particular Democrat, or faction of the party. They are the first great articles of faith that bound the Democracy of every member of the party. If they have been obscured by temporary issues in past contests, yet they have not been ignored or abandoned. But the day has come, the hour is at hand, when they should be advanced once more to the heads of the columns that are coming from the east and the west, the north and the south, to give triumphant battle to the dragon of republicanism and his brood of centralists, syndicates, trusts, office-mongers and abettors of Imperialism!—Atlanta Constitution.

Do They Earn It?

The Philadelphia Press of a recent issue contains a lengthy article describing the enormous profits realized by some of the bankers and trust promoters. For instance, it is reported that J. Pierpont Morgan's firm earned (or rather enjoyed) an income of seventeen millions of dollars, exclusive of the profits derived from the organization of the steel trust. Of this the senior partner is said to have received 75 per cent.

The first National Bank of New York declared dividends aggregating nearly two thousand per cent on the capital. It is also reported that those who "promoted" and "financed" the steel trust received more than fifty millions of stock as a bonus.

Are these sums earned? Do those who receive them furnish to society any adequate return for the money paid to them? And is this earning power, or collecting power, due to natural ability, to superior intellect, to higher character, or to privileges conferred by the government? As the farmer endures exposure in the care of his stock, or wears himself following the plow, he can study these figures and ask himself whether the government of which he is part is being administered according to the doctrine of equal rights to all and special privileges to none. As the mechanic is laboring nine or ten hours a day, bought up by the hope of an eight hour day, conscious that severe sickness in the family would soon exhaust his savings, let him consider whether his votes have been cast for the protection of his own interests or for the advancement of syndicates.

As the country merchant goes early to his store and returns late, let him consider whether there is as great a difference as the difference between their incomes would indicate, between his services to society and the services rendered by those who are in a position to exact millions in return.

As the professional man and the teacher consume standard oil and wear away the night in study, let them devote a little time to the problem presented by a comparison of their services and salaries with the services rendered by and salaries paid to Morgan and Schwab.

If the farmer, the artisan, the merchant and the professional man will give a little time to the study of this interesting question they will not denounce as anarchists those who insist that a government should be administered for the benefit of the governed and that the rewards of society should be adjusted as nearly as possible to the merits of those who serve.—Bryan's Commoner.

The Ten Acre Farm.

Any man who knows how, and will apply his brain and muscle, can make a vastly better living off a ten-acre farm situated near some good town than he can to work at any of the ordinary trades which will bring him in a daily income of from two to three dollars per day. You see, when a man is so fixed that he can keep a cow, two or three pigs, seventy-five hens, have a first class garden and small fruit plantation, he has got more than half of the living for his family in sight right on his place, saying nothing about what he may be able to sell from it in the way of surplus products. A good deal of money can be extracted from a small piece of land when one goes the right way to work. For instance, each square rod of a well kept asparagus bed will give a return of not less than four dollars, while a hundred bunches of celery can be raised on the square rod of ground, which would sell in any market for nearly as much. The hens should pay the grocery bill, the milk and butter needed, while the pigs will fill the lard jar and meal barrel. We often wonder why so many smart men are content to work all their lives for some other man, using about all their wages up in living expenses, when they might be independent, be their own boss and live on the top shelf by working a ten-acre farm.—Farm Topics.

FROM LEXINGTON.

More than two months have elapsed since I contributed any thing to the News. Again I knock at its door and hope to be placed on the correspondents list.

As I am a State College cadet I will give State College news.

This grand institution has, in less than twenty years, grown from a few rude school buildings to the finest college buildings in the state of Kentucky; its matriculates have multiplied by hundreds. Of the fifty colleges established contemporaneously with the State College, none has done more honest work, none has adhered to the requirements of the law more sedulously, and none has been more fortunate in the well earned reputation of its alumni. State College is ready to enter the list with any antagonist and will measure palms when its work is done.

Last Saturday about 125 cadets and 30 young ladies of State College, who were in charge of Prof. R. N. Rowark and C. W. Matthews, left the L. & N. depot at 8:30 o'clock for a days visit to the State Capital. A gayer crowd of pupils never boarded a train. As the great iron horse sped its way through the beautiful bluegrass region toward the capital of the state, shouts of merriment rose, and every station was greeted by State College yells. The sun shone brightly and the birds were singing their sweetest songs, which of course added to the pleasure of all. The train arrived at Frankfort about 9:30. Quite a number of the senators and representatives were at the depot to meet their friends. The party went directly to the capitol. They first visited the tower house which was called to order at 10 o'clock. Next they visited the senate. After remaining there some time they started to the penitentiary. After a walk of half a mile the entire party were inside the walls. Warden Lillard was very kind to us, leading the way through the various departments. The different stages of manufacturing were keenly observed. The convicts have access to a good library, consisting of classic literature from the best authors. This establishment of this library is indeed one of the things the State of Kentucky has ever done. Papers and magazines are sold to the convicts so they can learn what the outside world is doing. When the whistle blew for dinner the convicts marched in two's to the dining room, each taking off his hat on entering the door. For several minutes they kept coming from various buildings around the tables, about eleven hundred and ninety, of which 875 were white. There are fifty-two females, five of which are white. The total number in the penitentiary is 1,242.

Dinner was served, after which we visited the cemetery. Here are monuments raised in honor of Kentucky's dead. Especially noticeable are the monuments erected in honor to the Mexican heroes and Daniel Boone. The last mentioned is so small and has been defaced so much that the inscription can hardly be read. After visiting these monuments we came to the grave of our Martyred Governor, Wm. Goebel. With bleeding hearts and tear-moistened eyes we looked upon this little mound, and felt that only a few feet below were the remains of Kentucky's greatest man and most gallant hero. There is none who deserves a monument more than Gov. Goebel, and it is understood that one will be erected to his memory at the earliest convenience. With bowed heads we left the cemetery. Next we go to the capitol buildings. After stepping on the elevator and being carried to the third floor, we are directed to the Kentucky Historical Society. Here we see many relics of historical note, among them are Boone's old flint lock rifle, powder horn and gourd fiddle, the first steam engine, a very old spinning-wheel, some needle work done by Martha Washington, the wife of George Washington, two dolls made one hundred and five years ago, and a block of wood taken from the belfrey of the North Church tower where they hung the beacon light spoken of in Paul Revere's Ride. After viewing these historic relics with admiration for some time, we descended to the first floor by means of the elevator where we are met by Prof. Roark.

Led by Prof. Roark we visit the Governor in his office. He met all with a smile, a hearty handshake and words of welcome. In a short time the party assembled at the depot and at 4:20 o'clock they left Frankfort, arriving at the L. & N. depot, Lexington, at 6 o'clock.

All were somewhat tired but very much pleased with their visit.

T. A. SMITH.

In Neighboring Counties.

Wm. J. Denman, aged 70, is dead at Nicholasville.

Chief of Police S. A. Ball, of Middlesboro, is dead.

Roy Roberts, son of Dr. Phil Roberts, of Richmond, is dead, aged 27.

The "Middlesboro," the leading hotel of the ex-Magic City, has closed on account of a lack of patronage.

Bailey Roach, aged 60 and a prominent citizen of Anderson county, was killed by his horse falling with him.

J. C. Siler has been appointed postmaster at Lot, Whitley county, and C. M. Durham at Tample, Adair county.

Wm. Minor, of Cincinnati, is in jail at Danville charged with shooting at John Hopper, manager of the Junction city stove factory.

While Mrs. C. H. Baker, of Wallacetown, was stooping down to pick up some wood, a rabid cat bit her in the face. Mrs. Baker was taken to a mad stone, and the stone adhered three hours.

Rev. E. M. Green, of Danville, has been appointed chaplain-in-chief of the Kentucky division of the United Confederate Veterans, with the rank of lieutenant colonel on the staff of Maj. Gen. Paynter.

W. H. Bryant, a Pulaski merchant, shot and perhaps fatally wounded Avery Freeman. Bryant claims that Freeman struck him over the head with a club and followed him, saying he would kill him.

J. S. McKittick's residence on the Stanford pike was broken into during the owner's absence. The thief managed to create considerable disorder in his search of plunder, but secured only six cents.

Capt. Pat Simms is dead at Springfield of pneumonia. He was born in Springfield 65 years ago. During the civil war he enlisted with the Confederates and served as a captain under Morgan with bravery and distinction. He was a staunch Democrat.

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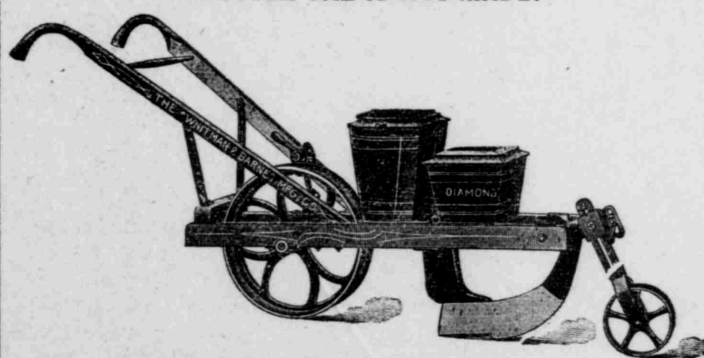
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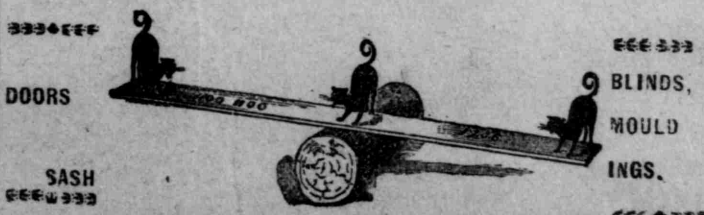
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